



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXII, 9

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

September, 1958

JULY THE MONTH FOR MOVEMENT OF EXCHANGE STUDENTS

During the first three weeks of July approximately 250 teen-age exchange students were processed by the program staff of the International Christian Youth Exchange. The group of 100 students who had been in church homes across the U. S. during the past year came together at New Windsor, Md., for five days of home-going orientation and sightseeing.

Disciples' families and their guest teenagers were: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Bailey, Ballinger, Texas, Siegfried Pertl, Austria; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Brashier, Washington, Ind., Christel Geil, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., Gorig Bruner, Hamburg, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Johnson, Des Moines, Ia., Sibylle Raspe, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Gunter Dechant, Hof/Saale, Germany, lived with Mr. and Mrs. Theron Beeson, Paris, Ill., and Joachim Bauer, Kassel, Germany, with Mr. and Mrs. Chester Muckley, North Canton, Ohio. And one 2-way exchange, Suzanne Blood, Waterloo, Ia., spent the year in Germany and Albrecht Koder, West Berlin, Germany, lived with Suzanne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blood.

The chartered KLM plane that took the group back to Europe had brought to the U. S., 100 new exchange students from Austria, Germany, Finland, Sweden, and Denmark to begin their year of residence with church families in various sections of the U. S. After two days of orientation at New Windsor the young people were dispersed to their families by plane, train, bus and auto.

(Continued on Page 9)

PERMANENT SOLUTION IN THE MIDDLE-EAST?

Marines in Lebanon is being compared by some commentators with the dispatch of troops to Little Rock. Both incidents, it is said, represent a last ditch snatching an alternative evils because no constructive policy had been developed in the period preceding the outbreak of violence.

The United States it appears at long last is being forced by circumstances to take an about face in its policy of primary reliance upon military alliances to contain "unfriendly" governments. Now it would seem that instead of relying on such a frail instrument as the Bagdad Pact to keep friends in our corner there may be a recognition of Arab nationalism and neutralism. It is still too early to be certain that U. S. policy has turned this corner. But the practical alternatives seem to dic-

(Continued on Page 9)

U.N.-WASHINGTON SEMINARS SCHEDULED FOR DISCIPLES IN 1958-59

Acceptances from the Egyptian and Israeli Embassies, top U. N. officials and members of Congress promise an exciting experience for ministers, laymen, laywomen, and students attending the following United Nations-Washington Seminars:

- November 10-14, 1958, New York and Washington, D. C. (Disciples of Christ)
- January 12-15, 1959, New York and Washington, D. C. (Disciples of Christ)
- February 2-6, 1959, Washington, D. C. (interdenominational)

For further information write: Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis.

CONVENTION SOCIAL ACTION SHARATHONS; DPF SESSIONS

The social action calendar at the International Convention in St. Louis, October 17-22, is as follows:

NBA-Department of Social Welfare Luncheon, 12:20 p.m., October 20, Centenary Methodist Church, 16th and Pine Sts., \$1.75.

Department of Social Welfare shara-thons at 3:30-5 p.m. are scheduled on the following days:

October 21, 1958: *Disarmament*. A panel of speakers and the audience will discuss "Disarmament—Sense and Nonsense." Participants will include Dr. A. J. Muste, Barton Hunter and two other speakers. *Juvenile Delinquency*. There will be a workshop emphasis on the relationship of the local church to this important problem.

October 22, 1958: *Plenty and World Hunger*. The film "The Long Stride" will depict the problem, followed by a discussion of the work of Christians in this area through the church, U. S. government, and international organizations. *Christian Racial Policies*. Mrs. James Wyker and Mr. Lewis Deer will lead a group discussion trying to answer the question "What are the Disciples doing in Race Relations?"

Disciples Peace Fellowship meetings are scheduled for 9:30 p.m. "after sessions" at Kiel Auditorium Saturday, October 18; and Monday, October 20. The Monday "after session" speaker will be Dr. A. J. Muste, who also will address a 5:30 p.m. dinner meeting that night (\$2.20) at the YMCA (Brown Hall, 1528 Locust at 16th Street), on his recent visit to Russia.

CONGRATULATIONS ALASKA; NOW HAWAII and WASHINGTON, D.C.

Congratulations are due the citizens of Alaska on their impending Statehood and to the 85th Congress which brought about this historic development after years of delay. Hawaii, which has been on the Congressional docket each year, aspiring to be the 50th State, seems likely to achieve its ambitions in the next Congress. If reports out of Washington are correct Hawaiian statehood advocates sacrificed their ambitions this year to give Alaska its chance. The strategy was to take up the statehood proposals separately so as to combine voting strength and split the opposition in Congress.

With Hawaii seemingly assured of statehood in the 86th Congress, it does not seem inappropriate to remind citizens of the U. S. that nearly a million residents of the District of Columbia have neither home rule nor a vote. It is highly unlikely that one out of a thousand of the visitors to Washington, D. C., each year are cognizant of the incredible state of affairs that continues year after year to disfranchise the men and women who live at the seat of our nation's capital.

The citizens of Washington, D. C., are prevented from casting a vote for President or any other office simply by virtue of the fact that they reside in the nation's capital. Why? Washington is a federal city under the constitution with ultimate authority over it given to the Congress and President. Except for a period in the 19th century when there was a measure of home-rule, Congress has acted as the city council. Administration of the city is carried out through three Commissioners appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress. The same is true of other local administrative and judicial officials. But no citizen of Washington can vote for either the local officials or the national leaders who appoint them, and incidentally, levy taxes on the citizens—without representation.

Since Washington is a federal city the Congress and the President should retain "ultimate" jurisdiction over it. But this surely does not mean administering the intimate housekeeping details of a large metropolitan area. The city should have its own elected city council, school board and Mayor. The citizens who come there from all parts of the country to work for the Government should have a representative in Congress and the right to vote for President. On three different occasions the Senate of the United States has approved a home rule plan but each time it was blocked in the House, largely by Southern members of the District of Columbia House Committee who look askance at the large Negro population of the city, now about 50 per cent of the total. This state of affairs is well recognized in foreign countries. The seat of the democratic world cannot long tolerate this contradiction between principles and practice.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

IN EVERY PLACE A VOICE

Drawing from the Amsterdam Assembly of the World Council of Churches' message the title, *In Every Place A Voice*,

Walter G. Muelder has written a penetrating little book to help Christians come awake to the many pressing problems facing mankind today.

Prophetic Roles

Divided into five chapters, the first one places the local church in the context of the current world revolution. Stress is placed on the dominant political-economic system which has characterized the West and its control of the East, in the light of the current racial changes that are taking place, and the role the local church can play in the face of this crisis. Chapter two places emphasis on the role of the laity and the factors which inhibit forthright witnessing for Christ. The next chapter

comes to a focus upon the local church and the challenges it faces. Chapter four deals with the doctrine of vocation into the decision-making places of daily work. The fifth and final chapter brings the prophetic Judgment of saying "yes" and "no" in truth on a number of Social tendencies with concrete illustrations on how the church and community must cooperate today.

The problem of awakening Christians, both individually and collectively to a re-appraisal of their positions in the light of the Gospel, in the face of social ills seems to be a perennial one.

Three Patterns Are Apparent

There seems to be one of three patterns followed by most Christians in the face of the many social problems with which mankind is grappling:

1. *Keep silent and aloof.* This is indicative of fear, fatalism and apathy. Justification for this position is sought by saying it is not the business of Christianity to meddle in politics, economics, race relations, peace and the many other areas having a direct effect, either negatively or positively, on human beings. The business of Christianity they would continue, is to spread the Gospel. This is tragic reasoning.

2. *Join the crowd.* "Conform and be safe" seems to be the watchword here. The line of least resistance will not get one in trouble. It is more important to be thought well of by all than to upset the applecart. Could not this be a sign of fear, conformity, selfishness and a nebulous understanding of the Nature of Christianity as it is put into action individually and collectively?

3. *Take a stand for what one deems right in the light of the Christian faith even if it is a lone stand.* Here is a dynamic faith, a daring and sacrificial spirit, a broad perspective and a view that propels one toward the ultimate goal yet not being unmindful of the immediate. History is replete with such men and women. It was upon their ideas and actions that the wheels of progress moved forward.

"*In Every Place A Voice*" is saying to Christians, "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

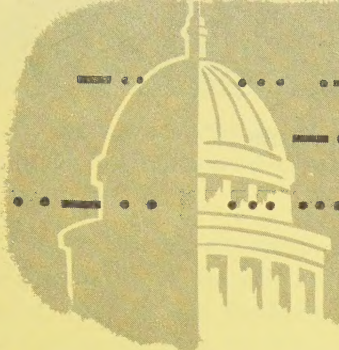
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NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURES OF CONGRESS, 1958

Last month's *Newsletter* summarized some of the action completed by Congress this year: the atoms-for-war bill authorizing transfer of atomic weapons information and material, creation of a space agency, admission of Alaska as the 49th State, regularization of the status of Hungarian refugees, provision of funds for educational exchanges. This *Newsletter* summarizes other Congressional action completed before adjournment on August 24.

Voters will elect a new Congress in November. In order to help citizens study the issues and the candidates' views, FCNL has cooperated with other religious agencies in compiling the voting record of members of this Congress. Copies are available at 10c each plus postage. Make your vote count by taking informed action!

MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID

Congress appropriated \$3,298 million for foreign aid for the coming fiscal year. Some major provisions:

\$1,515 million for Military Assistance (16% less than the President requested)

\$750 million for Defense Support (10% less than requested)

\$400 million for the Development Loan Fund (36% less than requested)

\$150 million for bilateral Technical Assistance (6% more than requested)

\$20 million for UN Technical Assistance (same as requested)

\$200 million for Special Assistance (6% less than requested)

\$155 million for the Contingency Fund (22.5% less than requested)

Some Positive Steps Taken

- On July 23 the Senate approved a resolution by Senator Mike Monroney, Okla., to study creation of an International Development Association. The Association would perform many of the functions of the Development Loan Fund by making long-term loans repayable in local currencies. But it would have the great advantage of being multilateral rather than bilateral in character. The vote was 62-25.

- Congress pegged the United States percentage contribution to the UN technical assistance program at 40% instead of reducing the United States payment to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % by 1960, as specified in earlier legislation. FCNL worked very hard on this issue.

Some Omissions

- Congress' appropriation for the Development Loan Fund is unrealistic in view of the need. The Fund has received \$2 billion in requests and the gap between economically developed and underdeveloped nations is widening.

- No large scale assistance was provided for India. The \$225 million loan extended last spring is insufficient to meet India's financial crisis.

- Congress voted down proposals to separate military and economic aid and prevent dictators from receiving military assistance.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

After months of intense controversy, Congress approved a compromise reciprocal trade bill which is "acceptable" to the President. The bill extends the program for four years—the longest extension ever authorized by Congress. Unfortunately it also contains many protectionist features.

Liberal Provisions: In addition to extending the President's authority to enter into trade agreements until June 30, 1962, the new legislation permits the President to reduce tariffs by (a) 20% over the period or (b) two percentage points or (c) to 50% ad valorem.

Restrictive Features: The 1958 Act authorizes the President to increase the rate of duty on some items by

many hundreds of percent. (If utilized, this provision would seriously distort historical trade patterns.) It sets forth the concept that the national security is dependent upon the economic health of all industries: if the level of imports of *any* article "threatens to impair the national security" the President is directed to increase import barriers on both the article and its "derivatives". The Act also allows Congress to override the President when he rejects a Tariff Commission recommendation to raise trade barriers.

Unfinished Business: Congress should encourage even more trade and pass bills to provide technical and financial aid to industries and workers injured by tariff concessions. Congress should also approve United States membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation (OTC), an agency which would administer multilateral trade agreements. This proposal has been before Congress since 1955.

FOOD AND FIBER

Extension of the agricultural surplus disposal program (P.L. 480) was held up for months this year while Congress and the Administration debated general farm policy. (P.L. 480 allows the Government to sell or barter surplus farm commodities abroad and donate excess supplies for foreign and domestic relief.)

August 22 Congress agreed to a compromise bill extending the Act 1½ years. Under the extension the Government may sell an additional \$2¼ billion surplus commodities for foreign currencies and use this money for an increased variety of activities, such as exchange of persons and aid to schools.

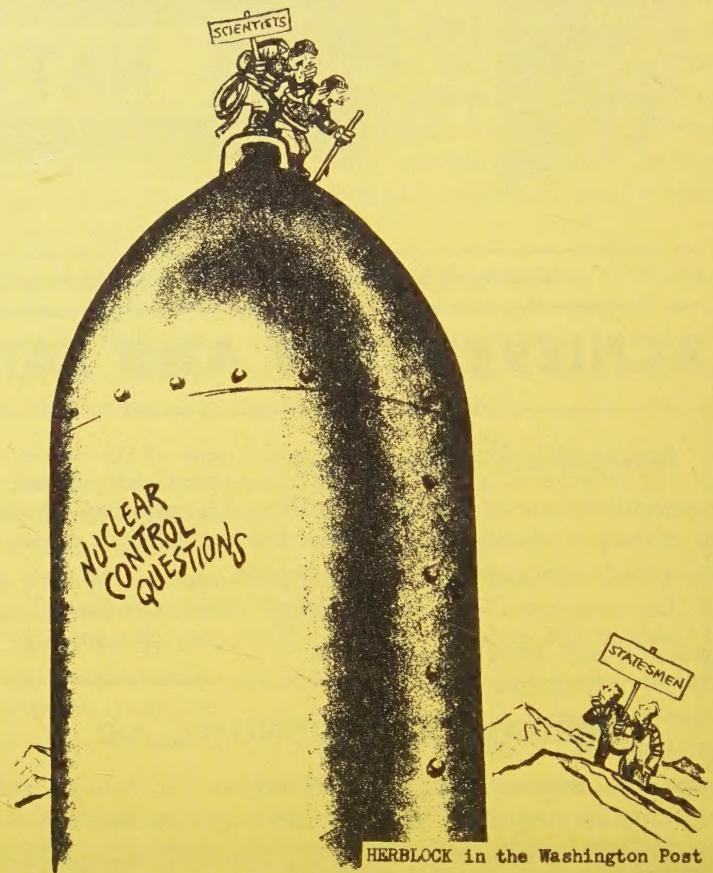
This extension was supported by FCNL, but the program as a whole is too narrowly conceived. It should be converted into a long-range food and fiber program geared to international need. Senator Humphrey has proposed that this abundance be used as a "tool of international economic policy, and as a substitute for capital in economic development, both on our own, and through international agencies."

This year, the Senate rejected Senator Humphrey's call for a study of the feasibility of creating an International Food and Raw Material Reserve under the UN.

ATOMS FOR PEACE

During the final days of the session Congress approved United States cooperation with the 6 EURATOM nations

"You Can Make It"



—France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands—in peaceful development of atomic energy. The program is intended to promote economic integration on the Continent and provide Europe with a new source of energy to meet rapidly expanding fuel requirements.

As a first step, the United States and EURATOM plan to foster construction in Europe of approximately six major nuclear power reactors by 1963-65. These reactors will produce about 1 million kilowatts of electricity. The two parties will also engage in joint research and development. The United States will lend EURATOM up to \$135 million for construction, contribute half of a \$100 million research and development fund, and sell EURATOM 30,000 kilograms of fissionable uranium.

This constructive program is not to be confused with the atoms-for-war legislation enacted earlier in the session.

TO ASSURE THE PEACE

August 22 Congress sent to the White House a resolution giving strong support to the establishment of a perma-

ment UN police force, "for such purposes as observation and patrol in situations that threaten international peace and security."

It is hoped that this expression, combined with the President's remarks at the UN on August 13, will result in strong United States leadership for creation of such a force during the next regular session of the General Assembly.

MISCELLANY

Congress accepted, with minor modifications, the President's plan to give the Secretary of Defense more control over the military departments. Enactment of this legislation was considered a "top priority" by the President . . . August 13 Congress sent to the White House a long contested measure prohibiting Federal agencies from buying meat from packers who fail to comply with humane slaughtering standards . . . A bill authorizing up to \$279.5 million in loans, grants and technical assistance to economically depressed areas in the United States was sent to the President, August 22.

"SURRENDER"

During the hot and harried closing days of the session, Senators vigorously debated a report that the Pentagon was studying conditions under which the United States might surrender in a nuclear war. The Senate approved, 88-2, and the House accepted, a rider to the Supplemental Appropriation Bill forbidding the use of Federal funds to finance such studies.

The Senate discussion underlined the futility of modern war. Most unfortunately the only alternatives considered as a response to aggression were nuclear war and abject surrender. There was no recognition of a third alternative—nonviolent resistance in a spirit of love and reconciliation—and no discussion of the possibilities of world-wide disarmament and a UN strengthened to settle disputes without war.

Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall, former British MP, argues in his book, *Defence in the Nuclear Age*, that reliance on military force is no longer feasible and a new policy of defense based on passive resistance is necessary. The American Friends Service Committee distributed copies of the book to Members of Congress in late July.

CONGRESS FAILED TO ACT ON THESE MEASURES:

Overall civil rights legislation such as Senator Douglas' proposals for technical, financial and legal assistance to help localities overcome desegregation problems. Bills to give the Department of Justice authority to investigate anti-Negro and anti-Semitic bombings in the South died in Committee.

School construction bills. Instead, Congress passed, at the Administration's behest, a watered down bill providing \$887 million for Federal loans and fellowships to college students and aid to educational agencies for improving school facilities in science, mathematics and foreign languages. Persons receiving this aid must sign loyalty oaths.

Bills to revise the McCarran-Walter immigration law to conform with our international responsibilities. Congress did enact a law to adjust the status of some 32,000 Hungarian refugees.

Proposals to revise the present American Indian policy of terminating Federal supervision and control of Indian affairs at "the earliest possible time". This policy is being pushed vigorously by the Indian Bureau. It has caused great concern among Indians. For the last two years Congress has been trying to patch up the Klamath Termination Act of 1954 so that the Indians will not be exploited or their resources destroyed. Con-

gress passed a second inadequate adjustment bill August 14. It also amended the Menominee Termination Act of 1954. Congress also showed some concern over the speed with which the Bureau is withdrawing its services from all reservations: it gave the Bureau \$13 million more than that agency requested for Indian school construction in fiscal 1959.

Bills to clarify the authority of the Public Health Service to provide domestic water and sewage facilities on Indian reservations.

Effective legislation requiring Federal officials to divulge their sources of income and campaign contributions. Members of Congress often vote and lead the fight on legislation in which they have a personal and financial interest.

A bill to honor a World War II agreement with C. O.'s. A proposal to release \$1.4 million earned by conscientious objectors during World War II was killed by a House Judiciary Subcommittee. These funds were to have been used for relief work.

Legislation to prohibit the serving of liquor on interstate air flights and the advertising of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE NEEDED

The 85th Congress was inundated by bills, many of them supported by the Department of Justice, which sought to restrict the Supreme Court, or reverse or "clarify" certain of its decisions protecting individual rights.

Decisions attacked: The MALLORY decision (preventing the use in evidence of confessions extracted by Federal officers during prolonged questioning before arraignment), the COLE decision (limiting the Federal security program to sensitive positions), the KENT decision (holding that the present law does not authorize the denial of passports because of political beliefs or associations), the NELSON decision (invalidating State sedition laws), the YATES decision (holding to a narrow definition of "organize" and "teaching and advocating" as set forth in the Smith Act), the WATKINS decision (limiting the power of Congressional investigating committees), the SCHWARE decision (holding that a man shall not be arbitrarily deprived of the right to practice law).

Liberals were able to hold the dike. In almost all instances, however, they were saved by the fact that the bills were debated in the last days of the session, after "adjournment fever" had set in. These bills will probably be brought up again next year.

Butler-Jenner bill: This highly controversial measure would have legalized arbitrary and discriminatory actions and "witch-hunting" techniques rejected by the Court in the Schware, Watkins, Nelson and Yates cases. It was finally brought to the Senate floor August 19, as an amendment to a minor bill. It was tabled, August 20, by a small margin, 49-41.

Nelson: A bill to legalize State sedition laws and permit States to legislate in other areas covered by Federal statute passed the House, July 17, 241-155. The Senate killed a similar measure, 41-40, August 21. An earlier motion to table this bill was defeated 39-46.

Mallory: July 2 the House passed a bill, 294-79, providing that confessions shall not be thrown out "solely" because of delay in bringing the accused before a judicial officer. August 19 the Senate approved a similar bill, 65-12, allowing for "reasonable" delay. The House accepted a compromise bill, August 23. This version was killed in the Senate on a point of order.

Yates: On August 12 the House passed, by a voice vote, a bill which broadly redefined "organize" as used in the

Smith Act to cover the recruitment of new members or the forming of new units. The Court had held that "organize" applies only to those who engaged in the initial organizing, or official reorganizing of the Communist Party. The bill died in the Senate.

Cole: A temporary, compromise bill to empower the head of any agency to suspend and fire any employee on security grounds was adopted by the House in the closing days of the session. Under this legislation the Government would have been empowered to reopen old cases invalidated by the Cole decision. The bill was not brought to the Senate floor, because the leadership feared it would evoke extensive debate and delay adjournment.

Kent: After the Supreme Court ruled in June that the Secretary of State has no authority under present law to deny passports because of beliefs or associations, the President asked Congress to pass very restrictive legislation in this area. August 23 the House passed a somewhat less inclusive bill which authorized the denial of passports to anyone who has "knowingly" engaged, at any time since 1948, in activities to further the international Communist movement. The Secretary of State was also authorized to require non-Communist affidavits from all applicants. The bill was not debated by the Senate.

FALSE GODS

This year Congress approved the biggest peacetime military budget in history—\$39.6 billion, or \$816 million more than the President said is "necessary for our security". The unwanted \$816 million is, by itself, more than was appropriated for all the following put together:

- the Development Loan Fund
- all U.S., UN and OAS Technical Assistance
- the U. S. exchange of persons program
- all contributions to the UN and UN specialized agencies
- all contributions for refugee relief
- health and education programs for American Indians

THE *clipsheet*

ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

Reprinted with permission Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

July 1958

11 ALCOHOL BEVERAGE MANUFACTURERS

SPEND OVER \$100,000,000 IN ADVERTISING

Eleven brewers and distillers spent a combined total of \$101,582,614 for advertising in 1957, according to statistics compiled by Advertising Age.¹

The companies were ranked among 100 top national advertisers for 1957. Statistics covered seven major advertising media including newspapers, magazines, television and outdoor advertising. Not included were radio and point of purchase advertising--big items.

If radio and point of purchase figures were added, the total would be much higher. Nor do these figures include advertising production costs.

The 11 companies put most of their money into newspapers (\$43,775,311). Next came magazines receiving \$28,065,155.

Recently two trade spokesmen estimated the amounts brewers and distillers spend annually for alcohol advertising. Francis M. Fitzmaurice of Four Roses distillers company, says the distilled spirits industry is currently investing more than \$100,000,000 a year in advertising and sales promotion.²

-more-

1. "Top 100 National Advertisers of 1957," Advertising Age. New York. June 23, 1958. p. 63

2. "110,000,000 a Year Spent on Liquor Ads," Advertising Age. New York. November 11, 1957. p. 26

Edward V. Lahey, president of the United States Brewers foundation, recently estimated that the brewing industry now spends \$200,000,000 annually for national, regional and local advertising.¹

These figures may be a bit conservative. In June 1957, Clipsheet documented alcohol advertising expenditures in eight media at nearly \$400,000,000 not including the cost of ad production.²

LIQUOR INVOLVED IN

200 HIGHWAY DEATHS

Drinking was a factor in more than 200 highway fatalities over the long Fourth of July weekend--if previous National Safety council figures hold true.

As the weekend closed, the unofficial highway death toll had reached 364. The National Safety council prediction for the three-day period was 410 deaths.

Previous council studies have shown liquor to be a factor in 55 per cent of holiday fatalities as compared with a yearly average of 30 per cent.³ Council studies covering Christmas and Labor Day weekends would apply to other national holidays.

This means that drinking was a factor in killing 200 persons over the 1958 Fourth of July weekend.

1. "Brewers' Ads Celebrate Foamy Quarter Century," Advertising Age. New York. April 14, 1958. p. 102
2. "Alcohol Advertisers Spend \$400,000,000," Clipsheet. Washington, D. C. June 14, 1957. p. 1
3. 1957 Accident Facts. National Safety Council. Chicago, Ill.

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September 1958

ALCOHOL ADVERTISING BAN

KILLED BY SENATE COMMITTEE

Legislation to ban the interstate transportation of alcohol beverage advertising again has been bottled up in a congressional committee.

Hearings on Senator William Langer's bill (S. 582) were held in April. Copies of the hearings just have been released. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee agreed to hold the bill over until another session of Congress which in effect kills the measure.

This is the eighth time in 11 years that similar legislation has gone through the hearing stages only to be killed in either a house or senate committee. Proponents of the bill have urged both committees to give other legislators a chance to vote on the measure by reporting it to the floor for open debate.

Churches Urge Relief

Fourteen protestant churches with 25,821,264 members have passed official resolutions asking Congress to control advertising including The Methodist Church, the Church of the Bretheren and the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee has also failed to act on an airline safety measure proposed by both the pilots and stewardesses associations. The legislation will die when congress adjourns.

The bill would have banned liquor service aloft because of the safety hazards involved in handling intoxicated passengers in cramped quarters at high altitudes.

Thirteen protestant churches with 25,327,981 members have also favored the measure.

Yale Center Reports

U. S. ALCOHOLICS

TOTAL FIVE MILLION

There are approximately 5,015,000 alcoholics in the United States according to the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies.¹

About four and one-fourth are men and about three-fourths are women.

This is the largest estimate in the center's several years of tabulations and an increase of 293,000 in one year. The five million figure is for 1956, latest year for which necessary data is available.

ALCOHOLISM: NUMBERS AND RATES

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 100,000</u> <u>of Adult Population</u>
1940	2,632,000	3,050
1945	2,876,000	3,090
1950	3,876,000	3,890
1955	4,712,000	4,360
1956	5,015,000	4,760

Yale center statisticians are quick to point out that the numerical increases in recent years may not mean that alcoholism is increasing. The public acceptance of alcoholism as an illness may be encouraging better reporting by doctors, hospitals and others.

They also believe that the rate of alcoholism per 100,000 adult population is a more accurate picture of the size of the problem in comparison to earlier years. This rate has been increasing only gradually for some time.

¹. Keller and Efron, "Rate of Alcoholism in the USA,"
Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol. June 1958. page 316

MOVEMENT OF EXCHANGE STUDENTS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Disciples Open Homes

Disciples families who are hosts to students for the current school year are: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Beach, Wheat Ridge, Colo., Knut Liebl, Innsbruck, Austria; Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Doolen, Great Falls, Mont., Swantje Kaupke, Berlin-Steglitz, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Elmore, Fountaintown, Ind., Adelheid Schmidt, Reublingen-Betsingen, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Emory K. Witt, Rome, Ga., Alfchild Weber, Voitsberg/Stmk, Austria; Mr. and Mrs. George Dean, Des Moines, Ia., Martin Orrbeck, Goteborg, Sweden.

The third group of young people to meet with the staff at New Windsor was made up of 44 teen-agers from American churches who had been approved by their denominations to live abroad for one year. They will attend the school of and participate in the church and community life of the host family with whom they will live. The intervening weeks also will give them an opportunity to learn (most American high school youth have not developed a language skill) a little of the language of the country to which they have gone. The following young people represent the Disciples and will live with the host family listed: *Marlen Beach*, Wheat Ridge, Colo., *Josef Liebl*, Innsbruck, Austria (this is a 2-way exchange); *Nancye Barnes*, Nashville, Tenn., *Familie Hopf*, Duesseldorf, Germany; *Janet Brashier*, Washington, Ind., *Familie Geil*, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany; *Kenneth Saum*, Los Angeles, Calif., living in the home of Gunter Dechant, whose family requested a student for this year. Janet Brashier is living in the home of Christel Geil, who shared the Brashier home last year. These two latter cases indicate that not only are students becoming acquainted with each other but the program is creating friendship between families!

The program for 1959-1960 already is under way. Disciples should have at least 20 host families and 12 to 15 young people ready to live abroad next year. Write now for information and applications.

—RUTH E. MILNER

SOLUTION IN MIDDLE-EAST

(Continued from Page 1)

tate such as course. The fragile Kingdom of Jordan seems destined, once British troops are removed, to follow Iraq into the Arab nationalist camp in one way or another, unless a United Nations protectorate is established as a buffer zone against a new war between the Arabs and Israel.

If, as seems likely, nearly all of the Arab nations are soon directly or indirectly linked with the United Arab Republic under President Nasser of Egypt, what does this mean for U. S. policy? Going back two years to pick up the pieces of a constructive economic development program is one answer. It will be recalled that at that time the U. S. together with Britain and the World Bank offered financial support so that Egypt might build the Aswan Dam. In this area of the world where great numbers of individuals live in conditions of extreme poverty, an Egyptian TVA is an economic and political must if new life is to be pumped into an ancient agrarian economy.

At the last moment, Americans may recall, Secretary Dulles cancelled the U. S. loan proposal, charging both that Nasser was conspiring with Moscow and that the project itself was unworkable. The Egyptian President reacted by seizing the Suez Canal, which was followed by the abortive British-French-Israeli intervention. President Nasser was not the only one baffled by the turn in American policy. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, subsequently expressed his astonishment at this change of policy after long months of negotiation had established the usefulness and apparent soundness of the Aswan Dam project. The intervening years up to Lebanon saw the U. S. move to contain Arab nationalism through the military structure of the Bagdad Pact and the Eisenhower Doctrine, which was intended to stabilize the kingdoms: Jordan, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, and the Republic of Lebanon. All of this is now gone or going. We are back to the Aswan Dam type of program. If the proposals stressed in President Eisenhower's address to the U. N. become permanent U. S. policy, international economic development programs which recognize Arab neutralism and nationalism may represent the future.

The projected new face on American

COMING STATE INSTITUTES AND WORKSHOPS

Three states are forming up plans for institutes, workshops, and conferences on Social Education and Action to be held on the following dates:

● January 27 and 28, 1959. Missouri will hold its Second State-wide Institute at Columbia. Mr. Paul Ehly, State Chairman of Christian Action will be director, with a staff member of Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, serving as resource person.

● February 6-7, 1959. The Washington, D. C. Area under the leadership of Mr. Ralph E. Bennett will conduct a general workshop on social education and action at the 9th Street Christian Church, Washington, D. C. Robert Fangmeier will be staff representative.

● February 12-20, 1959. Oregon is planning a series of workshops and conferences across the state, Thomas Griffin, UCMS, serving as resource leader. Mr. Charles H. Addleman, Executive Secretary of the Oregon Christian Missionary Society and Mrs. Effie Ritchey, State Chairman of Social Action are coordinates.

For further information, write the directors in your respective states or to Thomas J. Griffin, Dept. of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis 7, Ind.

foreign policy, of course, must be friendly in countenance to President Nasser of Egypt on one hand, and President Ben Gurion of Israel on the other. Courting the U.A.R. without offending Israel is quite an assignment. There is first of all the expected crises on Israel's border if Jordan's King makes an exit. Israel, which shares custody of Jerusalem with Jordan, is reportedly ready to occupy all of the Holy City and perhaps other territory if Jordan falls to Arab nationalism. This means another war. Alternatives proposed are a U. N. trusteeship of Jordan and/or a beefing up of the present U. N. Peace Force.

While Jordan is the diplomatic trigger point of the moment there are other outstanding Middle-East problems that cry for attention. Of paramount importance is the plight of 900 million Arab refugees. This is a great human tragedy and surely a festering political bombshell. So far neither the proposals of President Eisenhower or U. N. Secretary Hammarskjöld have taken this group into their international development plans. Unless diplomatic timidity is overcome—and soon—the refugees will provide a new crisis for the world.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

WORLD ORDER SUNDAY; HUMAN RIGHTS EMPHASIS PLANNED

Christian churches throughout the United States and Canada again are planning to celebrate World Order Sunday, October 26, and take part in United Nations' Day observances the previous Friday, October 24. This year the two special observances will mark the beginning of a program of study on human rights, leading up to a Human Rights Day emphasis throughout the world on December 10. This is the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights in Paris in 1948.

A mailing sent to all ministers suggests ways in which local churches can participate in the World Order human rights emphasis this year. The following are some thoughts for the local church:

1. Send for a quantity supply of the Declaration of Human Rights for study during this period. Cost: \$1.00 per hundred from United Nations, Department of Public Information, New York.

2. Secure a local speaker on the United Nations or write the Department of Social Welfare (222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis) for a list of individuals in your area who are qualified to speak.

3. Ask your minister or write the Department of Audio-Visual Services, UCMS, for a list of films and filmstrips on world order and peace, the United Nations and human rights.

4. Invite a foreign student to participate in a discussion of the meaning of the Declaration of Human Rights.

5. Talk to your local librarian about materials for use in connection with World Order Sunday or U.N. Day observances.

NEW SERVICE GIFT MANUAL

The new Service Gift Manual will be ready at the St. Louis Convention. This manual is something entirely new—a loose leaf manual for the chairman of service committees for each church organization—children's, youth, and adult.

- Periodically new information for the loose leaf manual will be issued through Guideposts for Christian Women's Fellowship, the Annual Packet from the Children's Work Committee, the Children's Workers Field Bulletin and the Youth Department of the United Society.

- Each six months there will be a new Special Project in addition to the material aid and service gifts always needed. From July through December, 1958, there is a call from the Albert Schweitzer Hospital in Haiti for hospital and vocational therapy needs. From January through June, 1959, there is a special call for good, clean, mended used clothing to be sent all over the world by Church World Service.

- Chairmen of your local church Christian Social Action and Community Service Committee should have a copy of the Service Gift Manual. From Christian Board, St. Louis—50 cents.

- Also available Free—upon request: A special section on Social Action Study projects Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MANUAL

From Chapter V—"Your Department Is On The Team"

"The Department of Christian Action and Community Service will find that its educational program nearly always requires cooperation with one or more of the functioning departments of the church. For example: 'Sometimes the Christian Action and Community Service Dept. and the Dept. of Christian Education will join in planning an institute or a series of discussion groups . . . devoted to peace or racial understanding. (Also) This Department, of course, would want to cooperate with both the Dept. of Worship and the Minister in the celebration of the four Special Social Education Sundays: World Order, Race Relations, Freedom and Democracy, and Labor.'

"The Department should also seek a working relationship with the Christian Women's Fellowship, Christian Men's Fellowship, and Christian Youth Fellowship. Following are two recommendations that will assure close cooperation:

1. The service chairmen of CWF, CMF, and CYF should be members of the Dept. of Christian Action and Community Service.

2. This Dept. should look to those fellowship groups as channels for its ideas."

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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